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adduces as evidence of the comparatively modern construction of the buildings, while Mr. Hall maintains that none of it has been found in a position that would warrant such an inference.

The volume is exceedingly interesting and the questions involved bear on some of the most romantic pages of the far past. There are illustrations from photographs, and maps of the region under discussion, and a plan of the Zimbabwe temple to aid the reader. The subject is very well and clearly presented from Mr. Hall's point of view.

Opinions Chinoises sur les Barbares d'Occident. Par Com't. Harfeld. viii and 308 pp. and many illustrations. Albert Dewit, Brussels, 1909.

A unique book. The author recently lived in China for four years as a civil engineer in European service. He met many of the educated natives and endeavored, with considerable success, to draw them out on questions relating to the inner life and thought of the Chinese, their own ideas concerning their country and government, their relations with other peoples and their views on western civilization. The son of Han is not an open book, but the author really succeeded in getting hold of many of his points of view. About a third of the book is given to the opinions of a high Chinese official. China for the Chinese, he maintains, is the only policy his people should uphold. He gives a long list of China's grievances—the harmful influences of the privileges accorded to foreign merchants, the wicked infliction of India's opium upon China, the territorial concessions forced from the Chinese government, the laws against Chinese immigration in western lands, the cruelties inflicted upon Chinese coolies by foreigners, the abuse of the western newspaper press, the utter failure of the western world to understand the genius, the spirit and ideals of the Chinese, and so on. About 40 pages are given to the grievances of the Chinese against the missionaries.

Another section is given to Chinese criticisms of western nations, including their administrative and financial scandals, the high barriers that separate the classes, nepotism, anarchism, great standing armies, etc.; coming to smaller detail the Occident is censured for its waste of forests and other natural resources, its towering buildings, the ridiculous attire of its men and women, and its social habits, many of which violate good taste and propriety. The book is entertaining reading and the author has apparently striven honestly to enable us to see ourselves as some, at least, of the Chinese see us.

The Government of the People of the State of Michigan. By Julia Anne King, M. A. Revised edition. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, Philadelphia, (1896). 50 cents.

This is an excellent historical sketch of the government of Michigan from the earliest European occupation of the region down to the present day, for the use of schools, but it is also a good handbook for library use. The constitution of the State is printed in full and an appendix gives a part of the ordinance of 1787; "An ordinance for the government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio," which was preliminary to the formation "of not less than three nor more than five states from the said territory." This was the "North-west Territory" whose history forms one of the most interesting parts of the story of the growth of the United States.